

II. INTERVIEW WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE.

Lieutenant General ARAKI, Minister of War, granted an interview to Mr. Howe, the Staff Correspondent in Tokyo of the Associated Press of America, on February 21, 1932. A series of the questions raised on the same occasion are given below with the War Minister's answers:

Question: Will the Japanese army forces in Manchuria be permanently maintained at their present strength?

Answer: Japan has the right by treaty to maintain a military force in Manchuria. No doubt she will permanently maintain an armed force within the limit of the treaty agreement. But the question of maintaining the present strength depends upon the conditions of the country. It is impossible to make any prophecy now. But I may as well add that conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia have undergone such changes that it is deemed now necessary to study what may be an adequate military force to meet the changed situation over there.

Question: What is the present strength?

Answer: There was prior to the outbreak of the trouble a railway guard of 10,400 to which a reenforcement of 11,600 has been added, making a total of approximately 22,000. Of this force a part of the special service troops has already been brought back home.

Question: Is any further reenforcement of the army in Manchuria contemplated?

Answer: It depends entirely on the conditions over there. But some of our troops there are really over worked and played out. It looks as if something has to be done about it.

Question: Is it planned to move another division to Korea to replace that of Lieutenant General MURO, presently operating in Manchuria?

Answer: There is no plan of the sort at present. There is, however, a plan for moving one division from Japan to Korea, in addition to the present force of two divisions. But this plan is being considered purely from the strategic point of view, the idea being to strengthen the defense of the Peninsula and having nothing to do with the present Manchurian trouble; a point about which I hope there will be no misunderstanding. This contemplated change in our military system, however, has been postponed, not only because the budget was not passed due to the dissolution of the Diet, but also because it was thought inadvisable, in view of the present situation as respects Manchuria, Mongolia and China itself, to effect

at this particular juncture any change in the system of army division or in military organization which might create wrong impressions as to the true motive. It was also thought that it would be more advisable to withhold such question of armament until it would be possible to consider it in the light of the changed conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Question: Will such points outside the South Manchuria Railway zone as Harbin, Chinchow, Kirin, Cheng-Chiatun, Tsitsihar, Tahushan, Tungliao be permanently occupied by Japanese forces? Is there any intention of an early withdrawal of the Japanese forces within the S.M.R. zone?

Answer: We have no intention of permanent occupation. The presence of Japanese troops outside the South Manchuria Railway zone means only a temporary measure to meet the conditions brought about by the activities of disbanded soldiers, bandits and lawless gangs. In those provincial regions peace is being constantly disturbed, and especially, the economic life of the inhabitants is virtually wrecked. Local representatives of the new administration are too weak to maintain peace. The Imperial army is being requested to suppress and dispose of those disturbers of peace. Such being the case, the Kwantung army, in consideration of its mission, is compelled to station its troops in those regions until a return of peace and order will make their presence no longer necessary.

Question: Is there any intention of an early withdrawal of the Japanese forces from the South Manchuria Railway zone?

Answer: There is no intention of withdrawal from the railway zone. Our troops are stationed in the South Manchuria Railway zone by virtue of treaty rights. I wonder if such a question could be possible where there is a real knowledge of the positions.

Question: Will the Japanese army continue indefinitely to protect and provide support for the autonomous provincial governments which are being established in Manchuria?

Answer: We have always been most anxious that Manchuria and Mongolia should become a land of lasting peace. We are, therefore, most favorably disposed toward any move to further the same cause. When the new government of Manchuria is bent on establishing a good regime for the 30 million people, without prejudice to the Japanese interests, we naturally consider it nothing less than the friendly duty of a neighbor nation to render its support.

Question: Will such police functions eventually be turned over to Chinese forces under such friendly leaders as Chang Hai-Pong, Ma Chan-Shan, and others, many of whom already are reported to be cooperating with the Japanese forces in clearing Manchuria of bandits?

Answer: Yes. When Chang Hai-Peng, Ma Chan-Shan, Yu Chih-Shan, Wang Tien-Chung and others will place themselves under the direction of the new Manchurian government and prove their faith in performing those police functions, without committing such atrocities as the former war lords were guilty of, those duties will no doubt be turned over to them.

Question: Is it proposed to conduct further military operations in North Manchuria?

Answer: The Japanese military forces have made no move except in self-defense. I may also state that they will never act otherwise in the possible event of operating in North Manchuria. As a matter of fact, North Manchuria had been menaced by the activities of such men as Ting Chao and Li Tu, acting at the instigation of Chang Hsueh-Liang until their troops were driven away from the vicinity of Harbin by our Tamon division. Thus a new era of peace and order dawns in North Manchuria. If there appears no armed force to oppose our army, North Manchuria will see no more of armed clash. But even now there are soldiers of the old armies, partisans and bandits at large and active at all places, a situation that may eventually call our troops to action as a matter of necessity.

Question: Will General Tamon's forces be confined to Harbin, or will they move east and west along the main line of the Chinese Eastern railway or northwest toward the lower Sungari in pursuit of recalcitrant elements?

Answer: We feel that we should call to account the anti-Kirin army against which a number of things are charged; namely, the killing of an air officer of our army, massacre and outraging of Koreans, burning of their houses and also of the building of the Japanese owned newspaper "Taihoku Shimpō", armed oppositions along the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, especially at Shuangchengpu. But we have at present no intention of making pursuit with our main force. The main force of General Tamon's division, temporarily stationed in Harbin, will attend to the safeguarding of our resident population, until peace and order will be established in North Manchuria.

Question: Does the Minister believe there is danger of conflict with Russia growing out of Japan's occupation of Harbin and use and control of the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway?

Answer: I do not believe there is any such danger. It is very gratifying that the Soviet authorities and the Chinese Eastern Railway management, with a straightforward appreciation of the legitimacy of our military actions in North Manchuria, have consistently taken a fair attitude toward us. The revolutionary ideas of Communism are never acceptable to a country like Japan. As long as Soviet Russia will refrain from interference, with a full regard for our action, we shall never encroach

upon the rights of the Chinese Eastern Railway or break in upon Russian territory. As for the allegation of instigating the White Russians, with whom Soviet Russia seems most seriously concerned, it is nothing but a wild fantasy. What I should like to add is that the occupation of Harbin by our troops is only a temporary one. As for the use of the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, we have a positive consent of the Soviet Government, there being no case of our men taking control of the railway, as your question seems to imply.

Question: Does Japan propose to buy this branch?

Answer: We do not.

Question: Does Japan desire to control the whole of the Chinese Eastern Railway?

Answer: We have never had such a desire.

Question: What is the connection between the Japanese army and the new government growing up in Manchuria?

Answer: We understand that the New Manchurian state aims internally to ensure good government to its population of 30 millions within the boundaries and, externally to become as honorable a member as any in the family of nations, affording them equal opportunity through its open door policy. The leaders of Manchuria are devoting themselves to the creation of a new state in consonance with the general will of the people of Manchuria and Mongolia who wish for the birth of a community where they are never to be exploited, an ideal state of lasting peace. It would be an unpardonable outrage to interfere with their efforts consecrated in such a lofty cause. It is but natural that Japan should be friendly disposed toward them. And we do hope most sincerely that the new Manchurian government will make an unhampered and sound progress toward its goal.

Question: What part are such men as Colonel Itagaki and Colonel Doihara playing in the establishment of the new order of affairs in Manchuria?

Answer: The former belongs to the staff of the Kwantung army while the latter is Chief of the Special Service Bureau in Harbin. They are charged with no work except a purely military character.

Question: Does the Army favor the establishment of a new unified and autonomous (or independent) state of Manchuria and Mongolia?

Answer: It does; because it is convinced that it will be a long way better than the absurdities of former militarist governments.

Question: How far into Mongolia should such a state extend? To the borders of Outer Mongolia, which Soviet Russia dominates?

Answer: That is for the new Manchurian government, and not for me to decide.

Question: What does the army propose to do with Fengtien-Shanghai-Kwan portion of the Peking-Mukden railway?

Answer: That, too, is for the new Manchurian government; Japan should make no interference. However, it is to be expected that Japan for her part should demand the new Manchurian government to show full respect for the existing Japanese rights relating to railways in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Question: How soon will the railway between Tunhua (terminus of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway) and the Korean coast be built?

Answer: I cannot answer. This railway or the Kirin-Huinin (Kainei) Railway is based on the rights secured by virtue of the Sino-Japanese agreement concerning Chientao concluded September 9, 1909. Japan made an advance of 10,000,000 yen in 1918. And in 1928 President Yamamoto made for the construction of the railway. All those rights were trampled upon by the former military government. Prior to the outbreak of the present Manchurian trouble, the railway between Tienpaoshan and Tumen had been completed as a Sino-Japanese undertaking. From the other side of Kirin, a Chinese railway had been built between Kirin and Tunhua, leaving an intervening distance of no more than 67 miles between Tunhua and Laotoukou. In view of such fact, it will be but proper that Japan should have the new Manchurian government recognize her rights pertaining to the same railway. With the same recognition obtained, Japan will undoubtedly set about construction of the railway. But as for the date for starting the same work, or that for its completion, nothing definite is known.

Question: What is to become of the Chinese project for the creation of a great port at Hulutao, now under Japanese occupation?

Answer: That, too, is for the new Manchurian government to decide and not for Japan to interfere with. We at present station there a small squad of soldiers as an outpost and for the protection of the Japanese residents, but with regard to the harbor work, we have had no concern whatever, neither interfering nor applying pressure in any way. We learn that there are some 300 workmen employed, who are at present working ashore, having stopped working in the water due to the cold weather. The work thus far completed represents about 20 percent of the whole project. According to expert opinion, it will take five more years at the present rate of progress.

Question: What are the intentions of the Japanese army with regard to Shanghai?

Answer: The objects of the Japanese expedition to Shanghai are, as set forth in a series of official statements, to protect our nationals and their property running up into billions of yen, and also to discharge our international duties of safeguarding the

International Settlement. If the Chinese side cease hostilities, or if they make no interference with our army in pursuit of such objects, we have no intention of taking armed action.

Question: Will there be a longtime occupation of the Shanghai area by Japanese military forces?

Answer: We hope to evacuate as soon as possible. But inasmuch as our army is there in self-defense, it all depends on China. It is to be hoped that the Powers will arrive at a correct appreciation of the situation, and render assistance to the end of restoring normal conditions in the international city with the least delay.

Question: Is the despatch of other divisions besides those already under orders for Shanghai contemplated by the War Office?

Answer: I cannot tell. Future developments alone will determine.

Question: How far is it intended to conduct operations outside Shanghai? To Soochow? To Nanking?

Answer: We have sent over our soldiers, as already explained, to do our utmost to prevent the unfortunate situation from spreading, to remove all menaces to the lives and property of our resident population as peacefully and speedily as possible thus restoring conditions desirable for other nationals as well. Extension of the present situation is desirable to none. If there is anyone who does wish for such a development, it can be none but a certain Chinese military party or the Chinese Communist party, which one as much as the other hopes to draw Britain and America, and possibly others into the trouble. Such being the truth of the matter, you will understand why the Japanese army has at present no intention to carry its action very far from Shanghai. What is certain in any event is that we must demand the Chinese army to withdraw itself to a distance sufficient to ensure safety for the international port of Shanghai. The only question is whether such arrangement may be accomplished by diplomatic negotiations or by methods of war. We do hope for the former, but it appears highly doubtful if the 19th Route Army is in a mood for peaceful withdrawal.

Question: There are rumors of a general mobilization in Japan. Is such a step contemplated?

Answer: Absolutely not. We do hope you will know such rumors for what they are really worth. We hope so especially because we know that when such an institution as yours should give credit, without discrimination or due inquiry, for such rumors, very serious harm would be done.

Question: What are the intentions of the army with respect to the regions on the southern and western border of Manchuria - the Peiping-Tientsin district and the province of Jehol?

Def. Doc. # 2136

Answer: We contemplate nothing at present.

Question: Does the Minister believe it will be necessary to extend military operations into these regions in order to ensure peace and stability in Manchuria?

Answer: We do not believe there is any necessity.

Question: Are the forces now in Manchuria sufficient if it becomes necessary to extend operations into these regions or into North Manchuria?

Answer: The present strength is not sufficient even as matters now stand. The Kwantung Army has none the less remained content with it, seeing the existing state of affairs. No thought, in fact, of tactical difficulty has ever induced it to ask for reinforcement.

Question: How far will the Japanese army expedition cooperate with the land forces of other Powers now stationed at Shanghai in the task of restoring and maintaining peace and order in that region?

Answer: All practical arrangements are left with the commander of the expedition. We have had it conveyed to him particularly that we expect our army to do its best to effect friendly cooperation with other Powers in a spirit of mutual help to the end of promoting orderly life and prosperity in the region of Shanghai, thus serving in the cause of peace and welfare in the Far East.

Question: It is current gossip that the army and especially the General Staff are attempting to exercise a military dictatorship in Japan. How far is this true? Does the Army desire to dictate the policies of the Cabinet?

Answer: A rumor of which we know nothing. However, it is our conviction that, should the peace of the Far East be endangered, international honor disregarded, and our country and people driven to the choice between life and death, then our country, especially our warlike organizations, would display such a discipline and unity as would surprise the whole world.

Question: Owing to the censorship imposed on press messages from Japan to foreign countries, exaggerated accounts of the size and intended use of the Japanese army expedition to Shanghai are current in other countries, casting grave suspicions on Japan's motives and intentions. Some of these accounts assert Japan is sending five divisions or 100,000 men. Would it not be wise to publish definite figures? How long is the censorship to remain in force? Is it believed to be serving a useful purpose?

Answer: We have been giving out, whenever the occasion arose, an approximate number of soldiers sent out. With regard to matters of tactical significance, it is a rule with every country to withhold them from publicity as long as thought necessary. We regret very much to learn that exaggerated accounts are current abroad; but we trust that truth will become known in course of time. Such a form of propaganda as China has no scruple to conduct will, in our opinion, only prove self-disparaging, especially in an international place like Shanghai. As for the censorship of telegrams, it is outside the line of the War Ministry. We may only say this in reply that censorship at a time like the present, when wartime conditions are not to be imposed, really presents a very difficult question. We know that it will be extremely difficult to accomplish it to satisfaction. We, however, know at the same time that to have information leak out to a limited section is one thing, while to have it broadcast to the public is quite another.

聯合通信特派員トノ會見記

陸軍中將荒木陸相ハ一九三二年二月二十一日聯合通信社特派員ハウ氏ト會見シタ。其ノ際ハウ氏ノ提出セル質疑トソレニ對スル陸軍大臣トノ回答ヲ下記ニ掲ゲル。

問 滿洲ノ日本陸軍部隊ハ現在ノ在滿兵力ヲ永久的に維持スル積リテスカ。

答 日本ハ條約ニ依リ滿洲ニ駐兵權ヲ有シテ居ル。從ツテ勿論日本ハ條約ノ範圍内ニ於テ軍隊ヲ永久的ニ駐屯セシメルデアラウ。併シ現在ノ兵力ヲ維持スルカ否カハ一ニ懸ツテ滿洲ノ狀況如何ニヨル事デ今カラ推測スルコトハ出來ナイ。唯現在ニ於テハ滿蒙ノ狀況ハ若シク變化シテ居ルノデ、此ノ變化ニ對應シタ兵力ハドノ位ガ適當カト云フ事ハ充分研究スル必要ガアルト云フ事ハ附言シテモ良イト思フ。

問 現在ノ兵力ハ幾許デスカ。

答 事變發生前ハ鐵道守備隊が一萬四千居リマシタ。其レニ増援部隊が一萬一千六百加ツテ總計二萬二千ニナツタ事デス。此ノウチ輜重隊ノ一部ハ既ニ内地ニ歸還シマシタ。

問 今後在滿部隊増強ノ計劃ガアリマスカ。

Now as for the question of what form of government may be expected in Manchuria, there seems quite a

Def Doc 2136

問

哈爾濱、錦州、吉林、鄭家屯、齊々哈爾、打虎山、通遼等ノ滿鐵附屬地外ノ地點モ日本ハ永久的ニ占領シマスカ又日本軍ヲ早急ニ滿鐵附屬地境內迄撤退サセル計劃ガアリマスカ。

答

永久占領ノ意志ハ全然アリマセン。
現在日本軍ガ滿鐵附屬地外ニ駐屯シテ居ルノハ敗殘兵、匪賊、不逞分子等ノ活躍ニ對應スル爲メノ一時的ノ便法ニ過ギナイデス。
コソ云フ地方ハ治安ガ常ニ亂レテ居リ特ニ住民ノ經濟生活ハ殆ンド破滅ニ瀕シテ居ルノニ、新政府ノ地方收復ハ力足ラズシテ治安維持ガ出來ナイ。其處チ皇軍ニ對シテ之等ヲ鎮定シテ治安挽回者ノ處置ヲシテ眞ヒタイト要請ガアツタ譯デス。右ノ次第デスカラ關東軍ハ其ノ本來ノ任務ニ儘ミ新ラシタ地方ニ治安ガ恢復スルマデ駐兵スルノ止ムナキニ到ツタ次第デス。

問

日本軍ガ滿鐵附屬地帯カラ早期撤兵スル意志ガアリマスカ。

答

滿鐵附屬地帯カラ撤兵ノ意志ハアリマセン。
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Def Doc 2136

答

其レハ現地ノ状況次第ヲ決定スル事デス。併シ乍ラ既ニ在滿部隊ノ或ルモノハ非常ニ疲レテ居ルノデ何トカシナケレバナラナイ模様デス。

問

答

現在行動中ノ室中將ノ師團ノ代リニ朝鮮カラ一個師團ヲ派遣スル計劃ガアリマスカ。
現在ノ處左様ナ計劃ハアリマセン。併シ朝鮮ノ二個師團ニ更ニ一ヶ師團ヲ内地カラ増加スル計劃ハアリマスガ之レハ單ニ軍事上ノ要請ニ基ク朝鮮半島ノ國防強化ノタメデアツテ、現在ノ滿洲問題トノ關連ハアリマセンカラコノ點ハ特ニオ間違ノ無イ様ヲ願ヒシマス。尙此ノ編成替ヘモ今ノ所一寸延期ニナリマシタ、トイフノハ議會解散ノ爲メ豫算ガ通過シナカツタ許リデナク、現在ノ滿洲、蒙古、支那ノ現狀ニ鑑ミ此ノ際師團ノ改又ハ陸軍ノ編成ニ變更ヲ加ヘルヤウナ事ハ其ノ眞意ヲ誤解サレル恐れガアルノデ止メタ方ガヨイト考ヘタカラデアリマス。又軍備ノ變更ト云フ様ナ問題ハ滿蒙ノ變化シタ狀勢ニ對應シテ新シイ立場カラ考慮スル事ガ出來ル迄保留シテ置イタ方が良イダラウト云フ様ナ點モ考ヘラレタカラデアリマス。

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Def Doc 2136

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答

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現在日本軍ガ滿鐵附屬地外ニ駐屯シテ居ルノハ敗殘兵、匪賊、不逞分子等ノ活躍ニ對應スル爲メノ一時的ノ便法ニ過ぎナイノデス。
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4

問 日本軍ハ今後新シク滿洲ニ出來タ地方自治政
權ニ對シテ無制限ニ之レヲ保護シ支持ヲ與ヘ
ル積リデスカ。

答 滿蒙ガ永遠ノ平和郷ニナルコトハ常ニ日本ガ
最モ熱心ニ希望スルトコロデアリマシタ。ダ
カラ此ウ云フ事ヲ目的トスル運動ニ對シテハ
常ニ好意的デアリマス。滿洲新政權ガ日本ノ
利益ヲ侵害セズニ三千萬民衆ノ爲メノ善政ヲ
布カウト努力ヲスル時之レヲ支持スルノハ隣
邦ノ友誼トシテ當然ノ事ト考ヘマス。

問 滿洲匪賊ノ平定ニ當ツテ日本軍ト協力的デア
ルト云フ噂ノ高イ張海鵬、馬占山其ノ他ノ指
導スル支那軍ニ對シテ警察權ヲ委讓シマスカ。

答 委讓シマス。張海鵬、馬占山其ノ他ガ滿洲新
政府ノ指揮ニ服シ從來ノ軍閥ノ行ツテ來タヤ
ウナ惡處無道ナ事ヲセズ立派ニ警察權ヲ行使
スルト云フ信念ヲ見セテ呉レバ警察權ハ勿
論委讓致シマス。

問 北滿ニ於テ軍事行動ハ今後モ續キマスカ。

答 日本軍ハ從來自衛以外ニハ一切行動シナカツ
タ。北滿テ行動スルトシテモ此ノ範圍ヲ出ル
事ハナイト斷言シマス。北滿ハ之レマデ張學
良ニ使唆サレタ丁超、李杜等ノタメニ危險ニ

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Def Doc 2136

額シテ居ツタ處多聞師團ニヨリ哈爾濱周邊カ
ラ夫等ノ軍隊ガ驅逐サレテ漸クソノ危険ガ去
ツタノデアリマス。タカラ北滿ニ我が軍ニ挑
戦スル武裝軍ガ現レナイ限りハ戰鬥行爲ハ無
イ譯デス。

然シ乍ラ舊軍閥下ノ軍隊、不逞分子、匪賊ノ
群ハ依然トシテ各所ニ大々的ナ行動ヲ採ツテ
居リ、我が軍ノ行動ヲ必要トスル状況ニアリ
マス。

問 多聞將軍ノ軍隊ハ哈爾濱ノミニ駐屯シマスカ。
其レトモ不逞分子ヲ追ツテ東支鐵道沿線ニ東
西ニ行動シ或ハ松花江下流ヲ北方ニ行動スル
コトガアリマスカ。

答 我々ハ今迄ニ色々ナ悪イ事ヲシテキル反吉林
軍ノ罪ヲ責メル積リデス。即チ彼等ハ我が空
軍將校ノ殺害、朝鮮人虐殺並ニ暴行、朝鮮人
家屋ノ焼却、日本人所有新聞社「大北民報」
ノ焼却、東支鐵道兩部支線沿線、特ニ双城堡
ニ於イテ我が軍ニ武力抗爭等ヲ行ヒマシタ。
併シ現在主カテ以テ之レヲ追撃スル積リハ無
イ。

目下一時的ニ哈爾濱ニ駐屯中ノ多聞師團ハ北
滿ニ治安ガ恢復スル迄同地居留民ノ保護ニ任

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Ref Doc 2/36

6

ズルデアラウ。
問 陸相ハ日本ガ哈爾濱ヲ占據シ東支鐵道南部支線ヲ使用並ニ管理スル事ニヨリソ聯邦ト衝突スル危險ガ増大シテ來ルト考ヘマセンカ。

答 左様ナ危險ハ無イト思フ。ソ聯當局並ニ東支鐵道管理部ハ我が軍ノ北滿ニ於ケル行動ノ合理性ヲ率直ニ認メ終始公正ナ態度ヲ採ツテ居ラレル事ハ感謝ノ外ハ無イ。

共產主義ノ革命思想ハ日本ノ如キ國家ニハ絶對ニ許容出來ナイモノデアルガ、ソ聯ニシテ我が行動ヲ尊重シ、コレヲ妨害セザル限リハ、東支鐵道ノ權益ヲ侵シ玩ハソ聯ノ國境ヲ侵犯スル如キ事ハ斷ジテナイ。又ソ聯ガ畏モ關心ヲ以テ居ル處ノ、白系ロシア人ヲ日本ガ使凌シタト言フガ如キ非難ハ、單ナル妄想ニ過ギナイ。尙一言シタイ事ハ、ハルビンノ我が軍ニヨル占領ハ、一時的ノ現象デアリ、東支鐵道南部支線ノ使用ハソ聯政府ノ積極的同意ニ差クモノデ、實下ノ質問ニ言フ如キ我が軍ガ同鐵道ヲ管理スルヨウナ事ハナイ。

問 日本ハ右支線ヲ買取スル積リデスカ。

答 左様ナ積リハ無イ。

問 日本ハ東支鐵道全線ノ管理ヲ希望シマスカ。

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Ref Doc 2/34

答 宋ダソシナ希望ヲ持ツタ事ハナイ。
問 日本軍ト目下滿洲ニ建設セラレツ、アル新政
府トノ關係ハ如何。

答 新政府ハ内ハ國境內三千萬民衆ノ爲ニ善政ヲ
發キ、外ハ世界列國ニ門戶開放主義ニヨツテ
機會均等ノ利益ヲ與ヘテ世界國家群ノ立派ナ
一員タラシコトヲ目的トシテ居ル由デアル。
滿洲ノ指導者達ハ、滿洲及ヒ蒙古ノ民衆ガ擯
取ナキ永遠ノ平和ナル理想總ヲ建設セントノ
總意ヲ体シテ、新國家ノ建設ニ邁進シテ居ル。
斯クノ如キ、崇高ナル精神ニ盡ク努力ヲ若シ
阻害スル者アリトスレバソレハ許シガタキ行
爲デアル。日本ガ好意ヲ表スルノモ亦當然デ
アラウ。

吾々ハ新滿洲政府ガソノ目的ニ向ツテ支障ナ
ク堅實ナル歩ミヲ續ケム事ヲ心カラ祈ルノデ
アル。

問 滿洲ニ於ケル新制度ノ建設ニ板垣大佐、土肥
原大佐ハ如何ナル役目ヲ有スルカ。

答 板垣ハ關東軍參謀デ、土肥原ハハルビン市特
務機關長デアル。彼等ハ純粹ノ軍事任務以外
何等ノ任務ハナイ。

問 軍部ハ滿蒙ニ新統一自治（又ハ獨立）政府ノ

7
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Ref Doc 2136

建設ヲ歓迎シマスカ。

答 歓迎シマス。何トナレバカ、ル政府ハ弊害多
キ舊軍閥政府ヨリ遙カニスグレタモノデア
カラデア。

問 新國家ハ蒙古ノ如何ナル部分マデ包含シマ
スカ。ソ聯ノ支配下ニアル外蒙古ノ境界マデ
スカ。

答 ソレハ新政府ノ決定スル事デ、私ノ關スル限
リデハナイ。

問 軍部ハ北京奉天鐵道中、奉天—山海關ノ部分
ヲ如何ニ處理スル積リデスカ。

答 ソレモ新滿洲政府ノ決定スベキ事デアツテ日
本ノ何等容喙スベキ事デハナイ。

然シ、日本トシテハ新滿洲政府ニ對シ滿蒙ノ
鐵道ニ關スル日本ノ既得權益ヲ充分尊重スル
ト云フ意志表示ヲ要求スルコトハ豫想ガ出來
ル。

問 敦化（吉林—敦化鐵道ノ終點）ト朝鮮海岸ト
ノ間ノ鐵道ハ何時建設サレマスカ。

答 明答シガタイ。コノ鐵道、即チ吉林—哈爾濱
鐵道ハ一九〇九年九月九日間島ニ關スル日支協
約ニヨリ權利ヲ得タモノデ一九一八年日本ハ
前條シ金壹千萬圓ヲ貸シ一九二八年山本滿鐵

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Ref Doc 2136

總裁ハ鐵道建設諸員契約ヲ締結シタ。此等ノ
權益ハ舊軍閥政府ニヨリ蹂躪サレタノデアアル。
現在ノ滿洲事變突發以前、天堡山一圓們鐵道
ガ日支合辦ヲ完成シタ。支那側ヨリハ吉林カ
ラ敦化迄鐵道ガ出來、ソノ中間ノ未成部分ハ
敦化一老頭溝ノ六十七哩ニ過ギナイ。カ、ル
事情故、日本トシテハ新滿洲政府ニ右鐵道ノ
利權ヲ認メサセル事ハ正當デアリ、認メサセ
タ以上ハ當然建設ニ取リガ、ルデアラウ。
然シナガラソノ竣工日時、完成日時等一切不
明デアアル。

問 現在日本ノ占據スル葫蘆島ニ對スル支那側ノ
築港計畫ハ將來如何ナリマスカ。

答 此レモ新政府ノ決定スベキ事デ日本ノ隊入ス
ベキ事デハナイ。

我が軍ハ一小部隊ヲ同島ニ配置シテ警戒並ニ
居留民保護ニ任ジテ居ルガ、築港工事ニ關シ
テハ全然容喙セズ何等ノ干涉モ壓迫モ加ヘテ
居ナイ。

目下工事使用ノ約三百人ノ吾力ハ寒氣ノタメ
水中作業ヲ中止シ陸上ノ作業ニ從事シテ居ル。
今全計畫ノ約二割方ガ完成サレテ居リ専門家
ノ言ニ依レバ此ノ調子デハ全完成ハ尙五年ヲ
要スル由デアル。

9
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Ref Doc 2136

10

- 問 上海ニ對シ日本軍ノ企圖ハ如何デスカ
- 答 日本ノ上海出兵ノ目的ハ屢々政府聲明テ示シタ通り居留民ノ保護ト數十億ニ上ル財産保護並ビニ租界防備ニ關スル日本ノ國際的義務ヲ果タス爲デアル
- 若シ支那側ガ敵對行爲ヲ中止シ或ハ我ガ軍ノ上記目的遂行ノ邪魔ヲシナケレバ我ガ軍ハ軍令行動ニ出テル積リハ無イ
- 問 日本軍ハ上海ヲ長期ニ亘リ占據シマスカ
- 答 我ガ軍ハ出來ルダケ早ク撤退シ度イ併シ我ガ軍ハ自衛ノタメ駐屯シテ居ルノデアルカラ撤兵ハ支那側次第デアル
- 顧クベ列國モ事態ヲ正當ニ認識シテ國際都市ノ迅速ナル常態復舊促進ニ協力セラレシムヲ希望スル
- 問 陸軍省ハ現在上海ニ出動セル部隊以外ニ他ノ師團ヲ派遣スル企圖ヲ有シマスカ
- 答 何トモ云ヘマセン今後ノ狀態次第デス
- 問 上海ノ外何レノ邊マデ作戰行動ヲ企圖シマスカ蘇州マデデスカ
- 南京マデデスカ

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Wey Doc 2136

答

既ニ説明シタ通り日本ハ不祥事ノ擴大ヲ
防止シ、居留民ノ生命財産ノ危険ヲ迅速且
ツ平和裡ニ除去シ同時ニ外國人ニ對シテモ
同様ノ状態ヲ與ヘル爲メニ派兵シタノデア
ル

事態ノ惡化ハ誰シモ望マナイ所デ若シ之レ
ヲ欲スル者ガ一人デモアリトスレバ英、米
及ビ他ノ諸國ヲモ紛争ノ渦中ニ引キ入レン
トノ希望ヲ各自強ク抱イテ居ル處ノ支那ノ
某軍閥ト中國共產黨位デアラウ

斯ノ如キ状態故日本軍ガ上海ヲ離レテ遠ク
作戦スル意圖ノ無イ事ハ御想像ツクト思フ
唯如何ナル場合ニ於テモ日本ハ國際港タル
上海ノ安全ヲ保障出來ル程度マデ支那軍ガ
遠距離ニ撤退スル事ヲ要求スル事ハ確實デ
アル之レガ外交々渉デ達成スルカ戦争ニヨ
ルカガ問題デアツテ我が軍トシテハ前者ヲ
希望スルモ、果シテ支那十九路軍ガ平和裡
ノ撤退ヲ許容スルカ否カハ疑問デアル

問

日本ガ總動員ヲ行フトノ風評ガアリマスガ
ソウ云フ計畫ガアリマスカ

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Ref Doc 2136

12

客 全然ナシスノ如キ風評ハ無價值デアル事ハ
御承知願ヒ度ヲ
特ニ貴社ノ如キガ單ナル風評ヲ盲信シテ事
實ヲ調査モセズニ通信ラスル時ハ其ノ社會
ヲ毒スル事、莫大ナラント思フガ故ニ此ノ
事ヲ希望スル

問 滿洲ノ南方及西方邊境地區則チ北平、天津
地區及ヒ熱河地區ニ對スル軍ノ意圖ハ如何

客 何ニモ考ヘテ居リマセヌ

問 右ノ地區或ハ北滿ニ行動ヲ擴大スル必要ヲ
生ジタ時モ現在ノ兵力ニテ充分デスカ

客 現下ノ狀態ニ於テサヘモ目下ノ兵力デハ不
足デアルガ關東軍ハ四國ノ狀態ニ鑑ミ現兵
力ヲ我慢シ 居ル如何ナル用兵上ノ困難ヲ
豫想シタ場合ト雖モ未ダ増援ヲ要求ラシタ
事ハ無イ

問 上海地方ニ於ケル治安ノ恢復並ビニ維持ノ
タメ日本陸軍派遣部隊ハ在上海ノ列口地上
部隊ト如何ナル程度マデ共同動作ヲ爲シマ
スカ

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Aug Dec 21 1931

答

具体的處置ハ一切出先司令官ニ一任シテ了ル
我ガ軍ハ列國協調及ビ相互扶助ノ精神ニヨリ關係各國ト共ニ上海地方ノ治安ト繁榮トノ増進差圖リ延イテ東洋ノ平和ト福祉トニ貢獻スル事ヲ期待スル旨派遣司令官ニ希望シテ置イタ

問

世評ニ依レバ陸軍殊ニ參謀本部ハ日本ニ軍部獨裁政治ヲ行フ企圖アル由デスガ如何ナル程度マデ事實デスカ又陸軍ハ内閣ノ政策ヲモ左右スル企圖デスカ

答

ソウ噂ハ一向知ラナイ
併シ乍ラ東洋ノ平和ガ阻害セラレ國際信義ガ冒瀆セラレ我ガ國家及ビ國民ガ生死ノ嚴頭ニ立ツタ時我ガ國特ニ軍部ハ世界ヲ驚異セシメル如キ算計ト圖結トノカラ發揮スルデアラウ事ヲ確信スル

問

日本ヨリ外國ヘノ新聞電報ニ檢閲ガアル結果、外國ニ於テハ、上海派遣ノ陸軍部隊ノ兵力並ニ用法ニ關シ誇大ノ記事ガ掲ゲラレ日本ノ目的企圖ニ關シ大ナル疑惑ヲ抱イテ

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Ref Doc 2136

居マス。例へば日本ハ五箇師團又ハ拾萬ノ
大軍ヲ出動サセヨウトスルトノ記事ヲ掲ゲ
ルモノガアル、就テハ正確ナル數字ヲ公表
スル方ガ貴明デハアリマセンカ。又電報檢
閲ハ何時迄繼續サレルノガデスカ。
尙檢閲ハ其ノ目的ヲ達シツツアルト考ヘラ
レマスカ。

答

派遣兵力ノ概數ハ其ノ都度公表シテ居ル、
作戰用兵ニ關スル事項ハ何レノ國モ機密ニ
屬シ必要ノ時機マデ公表ラセヌガ立前デア
ル。

虛構誇張ノ報道ガ傳ヘラレルノハ洵ニ遺憾
デアルガ、時日ノ経過ト共ニ其ノ真相ハ逐
次明瞭トナルデアロウ。

特ニ上海ノ如キ國際都市ニ於テハ支那側ノ
現ニ爲シツ、アル如キ出鱈目ノ宣傳ハ單ニ
世人ノ彈壳ヲ買フニ過ギヌデアロウ。

電報檢閲ハ陸軍ノ所管デナイカラ御答ヘシ
兼ネルガ、戦争デナイ今度ノ如キ事件デハ
檢閲ハ中々難カシイ事デ、其ノ目的ハ充分
達シ得ルモノデハナイト思ツテキル。但シ一
部ニ漏レタカラトテ、全部ニ發表スベキモ
ノデアルト云フ事ニハナラナイ

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